

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

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Vol. XIX.]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1818.

[No. 5333.]

Mechanics' Bank of Alex'a.

September 1, 1818.

THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of 34 per cent is this day declared for the last half year, on the Capital Stock paid in, payable to them or their legal representatives, on Friday the 11th inst.

By order of the Board,
P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

September 1

This day is published,

AND for sale at the bookstore of

JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

The Controversy between M.

B. & Quaro,

which appeared in the Alexandria newspapers in the year 1817, on some points of

ROMAN CATHOLICISM:

To which is added AN APPENDIX, containing a brief notice of Luther—of Indulgences—of the Inquisition—and of the Order of the Jesuits.

BY A PROTESTANT.

Price in boards one dollar Sept 3

John H. Ladd & Co.

HAVE just received by schooner Mark-

Time.

20 casks large grained powder tower

10 fine do do do

5 musket do do do

5 containing 25 canisters each

This powder is of the very first quality

London tower proof, and the large grained

is of extra strength, manufactured expressly

for duck shooting. Also

21 halfpint Bristol Bottles.

September 3

John H. Ladd & Co.

HAVE just received for sale,

25 cases men's and boys' fine and

coarse shoes, of superior quality

15 punctured Demerara, St Croix and

3 casks lemon juice (Antigua rum

6 boxes fresh lemons

20 half lbs mess beef

50 kegs excellent small twist tobacco

30 do do large do

18 hhd's leaf tobacco

August 26 2w

Committed

TO my custody some time past as run-

aways, a Negro woman and two chil-

dren. The Negro woman calls herself

Ann Butler, and says she is free, and came

from Nottingham in Prince George county

upwards of seven years ago to this county,

where she has lived as a free person ever

since. She is 5 feet 2 inches high, of a

very dark complexion, and appears to be

about 28 years of age—had on when com-

mitted an ozonaburg shift, an old white

cotton petticoat, and a red calico frock.

Her oldest child is a boy, who is called

Thomas—of a dark complexion, and ap-

pears to be about 5 years old.—The other

is a girl, who is called Ann, also of a dark

complexion, and appears to be about 3

years old. The owner is desired to come

and take them away, otherwise they will

be sold as the law directs, for their prison

fees, &c.

THO. A. DAVIS,

Sheriff of Charles County.

July 24

50 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Saturday morning, the

15th inst. negro George, or George

Griffin, the property of Miss McCall, by

trade a nailer, and understands some part

of the blacksmith's business; he is about

30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,

stout made, very black complexion, large

eyes and mouth, with thick lips. He is a

very artful fellow and has been in the habit

of outwitting himself as a free man, and will

no doubt attempt to pass as such, and prob-

ably get work—has a down look when

spoken to.—His clothes not recollected, hav-

ing various suits.

A reward of 10 dollars will be given if

taken in the town or county, 20 in the coun-

ty of Washington or Fairfax, or the above

reward if taken 50 miles from town, with

all reasonable charges if brought home.

Masters of vessels are cautioned against

harboring or carrying off said runaway, as

they will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES SANDERSON.

August 17

Notice.

ALL persons having any unsettled ac-

counts with the subscriber, or any de-

mand whatsoever against him (individually)

are requested to exhibit the same immedi-

ately for adjustment, and all who are in-

debted to him are earnestly requested to

make payment, as he is desirous of closing

his particular books, and accounts of any

former transactions unconnected with pres-

ent business. JOHN G. LADD.

August 29

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract

of 80 acres of land, on the Colches-

ter road, five miles from Alexandria, ad-

joining the lands of Haywood Foote and

Dennis Johnston. The greater part of

this tract is fine meadow land, abundantly

supplied with water. Also one other

tract of 261 acres, on the Ravensworth

road, about 6 miles from Alexandria, and

one mile from the first mentioned tract,

adjoining land of Thos. Janney and Mr.

M'Pherson: the greater part of this tract

is in wood, the soil good and highly sus-

ceptible of improvement from the use of

plaster. If these lands are not sold be-

fore the first of January next, they will

then be for rent.

CHARLES SIMMS.

June 18

ws

Old Rye Whiskey, &c.

LINDSAY & HILL have just received

from Baltimore, per schr Luminary,

5 hhd's old rye whiskey, of a superi-

or quality

And from New-York,

7 pipes country gin, equal to Pierpoint's

so celebrated

IN STORE,

Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum, in

hhd's and barrels

Claret wine, in casks, said to be superi-

rior to any ever imported into the district

Common whiskey, in barrels

Java, South America, and West India

green and white coffee, in bags and bbls

Imperial & Y. Hyson Teas, in chests,

half chests and 10 catty boxes

Nett and gross Shad and Herrings

10 seroons Spanish tobacco

Flour, selected for family use

August 29

Mahogany, &c.

JUST received and for sale,

4000 feet mahogany, in lots to suit

purchasers

100 mattresses of different sizes

1 elegant Grecian sofa

10 dozen sacking bottoms at 18s

16 portable desks

Easy chairs and night stools

S. WARD,

Lower end of Prince-street.

August 27 2w

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber having commenced the

Grocery business in the house of Mr.

E. Lloyd, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm.

Dunlap, on Cameron street, between Fair-

fax and Royal streets, has particularly se-

lected for family use a general assortment

of the best wines, liquors, cordials and

groceries, which will be sold low for cash.

Also

Twenty-four boxes Sicily lemons, in prime

order, from New-York; and a fine assort-

ment of handsome paper-hanging, recently

imported from Marseilles, which will be

sold very low by sets and by the yard.

VINCENT MASSELETTI.

August 18 1m

L. Masterson,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER.

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his

friends and the public in general, for the

liberal patronage he has received in his

line of business, and hopes they will con-

tinue it. He has on hand a good assort-

ment of the best Philadelphia leather, which

he intends manufacturing in the best man-

ner; for neatness and durability it will be

excelled by none. He has on hand a good

assortment of

Boots, Bootes and Shoes,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for

cash, or to punctual customers at the usual

credit, at his old stand opposite the Gazette

office, Royal-street.

N. B. Two boys of good disposition

would be taken as apprentices to the above

business. Those from the country would

be preferred.

August 24

Books and Stationary.

ROBERT GRAY has just received for

sale on commission, an invoice of

Books and Stationary, among which are the

following articles, viz:

Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the mili-

tary and political power of Russia

Phillips's speeches; Shey's bookkeeping

Say's catechism of political economy

Manners & customs; Accidents of life

Gisbourne's natural theology

Adams's history of all religions

Bennett's letters; history of the late war

Volney's Ruins; Brownie of Bodsbeck

The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man

Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry

Travels at home; Domestic Medicine

Debates of the Virginia Convention, on

the adoption of the Federal Constitution

Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles

Bonnet boards by the gross, dozen or sin-

gle; superfine vellum cap writing paper

August 28

Stationary.

JUST received and for sale by the sub-

scribers, the following articles of very

superior quality—

Black lead pencils

Quills

Penknives

Pocket-books

Mathematical instruments

Copy and cyphering books, record books,

and other blank books of every description;

with every article in the stationary line.—

Orders for blank books executed with ele-

gance and dispatch.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.

tuths

July 21

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription

The Constitution and Regulations of the

Society of Ancient Masons,

in Virginia.

CONTAINING

1. The constitution and laws of the Grand

Lodge of Virginia, published in the new

Alhambra Rison, in 1791.

2. Such regulations of a general and per-

manent nature, as have been passed by

the Grand Lodge since the publication of

the Alhambra Rison, up to 11th Decem-

ber, 1817.

3. A methodical digest of the constitution

and regulations now in force, drawn from

the foregoing sources, with notes of re-

ference, and a copious index.

By JAMES HENDERSON,

Master of the Manchester Lodge, No. 14.

CONDITIONS.

The above work will be published on

good paper and well defined type.

The price to subscribers will be 1 dol.

75 cents in boards, or 2 dollars bound.

S. & D. Reed,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of

SHOES and HATS, consisting of the

following kinds:

1000 pair women's leather pumps

400 do do do thick soles

300 misses' do do

500 ladies' morocco slippers

200 do do do with heels

500 do low priced morocco slippers

500 children's morocco and leather

shoes

500 men's & boys' bound leather shoes

400 men's low priced fur hats

400 do and boys' wool do

100 boys' white do

100 boxes lemons

All of the above articles are offered for

sale at low prices for cash, and at the usual

credit to punctual customers.—Country

Merchants can be supplied at Northern

Prices. August 28

Baltimore Hospital,

24th August, 1818.

THE board of visitors have much pleas-

ure in announcing to the public, that

within the last eighteen months, a large

and elegant addition has been made to this

valuable institution, in the erection of the

East wing of the building. This wing is

152 feet in length and 38 in width, with an

extensive Southern projection at its extreme

East end. It contains between 30 and 4

The ship Manhattan, captain Freeman, 51 days from Buenos Ayres, passed up the Bay on Saturday last, bound to Baltimore. Captain Freeman has politely transmitted us a file of Buenos Ayres papers to June 27. They give, however, no further details of the operations of the independent forces than we have already seen, except what is contained in official despatches from Chili; by which it appears that the remnants of the Spanish army which escaped after the memorable battle of Maipo, has been taken by a detachment of the patriots.

We regard it as not the least interesting incident of the long and arduous struggle in South America, that the contending parties have it in contemplation to adopt the usages of civilized warfare, by consenting to exchange their prisoners. The patriots first made the proposition to that effect, but the Spanish vice-roy, proud of his strength and confident of victory, treated the application with cold neglect. The battle of Maipo, however, gave a different turn to his sentiments. We now find him applying to the Independent Government, to effect the same object. We are pleased to find that our gallant countryman, capt. Biddle, of the sloop of war Ontario, has offered every facility in his power towards the accomplishment of this desirable purpose.

EXECUTION.

A negro named Tom, was lately hung at Norfolk. He had long been the terror of the neighboring country, and was notorious for his robberies on the highway and depredations on the neighboring plantations. He is represented as being not far behind Three-finger'd Jack in the number of his offences and escapes. He possessed Herculean strength, and was of remarkable stature. He was taken on the farm of Joseph Middleton, near Portsmouth, having sunk in the mud in endeavoring to cross a marsh. At the gallows he appeared cheerful, and called out to the officers in attendance to inform him when he was to be swung off. [N. York Daily Advertiser.]

THE SEA SERPENT.

An able compiler is now employed at Boston, in preparing for press a book, to contain all that has been said and published respecting the Sea Serpent, including the capture of the horse-mackerel; the whole to be interspersed with occasional anecdotes, amusing and instructing. It is supposed the work will occupy 32 large octavo volumes, to be printed on fine paper, each volume to contain six copper-plates, exhibiting true likenesses of those who have been most valiant in pursuing the Sea-monster.—Price, for the whole, bound with the skin of the horse-mackerel, 64 dollars! [New-York Gazette.]

St. John's, Newfoundland, papers to the 25th ult. are received at Boston. The schr Juno, Pollock, of Nantucket, arrived there on the 21st, detained by the Egeria sloop of war, having been taken at anchor on the coast, fishing, and boiling her oil; she had taken eight whales. Sloop Hannah, Alley, also of Nantucket, in company, was captured at the same time, and manned, but was afterwards released.

Halifax papers to the 1st inst. are received at Boston. Two more American fishermen, the Washington and Raven, had been condemned for fishing in British waters. [Ibid.]

DEBATE.

In the House of Representatives, on Internal Improvement—March 12, 1818.

MR. MERCER'S SPEECH—CONTINUED.
The spirit of internal improvement, now seeking to find its way into the councils of the nation, is, I am truly, recently begun to animate the legislatures of the south, but it must successively operate for more than twice the period which has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution, before we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on the number and excellence of our public highways. As regards such as should minister to the necessities of the federal government, its creation, it should be remembered, produced a new and more important centre of intelligence, as well as action, in our political systems. The several states might have rendered the channels of their internal intercourse subservient to their respective local interests; but they could not have been expected to adopt them, and unquestionably did not, to the purposes of a government which did not exist, and the seat of whose deliberations was not established.

My honorable colleague was not insensible of the danger of subjecting the federal government, to a reliance upon the individual states, for the means of exercising its necessary authority. He admitted the right of Congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers expressly delegated to any department or officer of the government of the United States. But, while he conceded an authority expressly granted by the constitution, he in-

volved it in certain metaphysical, I will not call them legal, refinements, which are calculated greatly to impair, if not entirely to destroy its useful application. He requires that every implied power, claimed under this grant, shall have a direct, obvious, and natural tendency to execute some authority expressly delegated.

I would ask, Mr. Chairman, whether distinct ideas are to be annexed to these terms; if such tendency be direct, it may not be assumed to be obvious; if both direct and obvious, it may not be fairly implied, although, when considered singly, or apart from many others which conspire with it, to the execution of one expressly granted, its tendency be indirect? If the legitimacy of every implied power depends on its direct tendency to attain some constitutional end, being made obvious to every understanding?

Of these three qualities required by my colleague, the last, or that which is figuratively denoted by the term natural, affords, perhaps, the best characteristic of that tendency of an implied power which renders it constitutional; and if employed in contradistinction of such tendency, from one which is overstrained, or forced, for the purposes of usurpation, I cheerfully acquiesce in this limitation of the powers of Congress. I have, then, to ask my colleague, if the power to construct has not a natural tendency to execute the power to establish a post road? May we not go farther, and aver that such tendency is alike direct, and obvious? that a road must exist, before a mail can be transported on its surface; and that the power to establish post roads, may be obstructed or defeated, unless the power to make them accompany it.

The ingenuity of my colleague has betrayed him into a more extraordinary error of the same description. Having denied that the power to establish, necessarily comprehends the power to construct post roads, he assumed the last to be the greater power of the two; and, hence, inferred that the latter could not be implied from the express grant of the former. Permit me, briefly to examine, first, the fact, and next the political doctrine, on which this conclusion is founded. Even in physical science, such is the necessary and intimate dependence of one agent on another; so many effects, more or less striking to the external senses, flow apparently from the same cause, that it is not easy to define the relative magnitude of any two natural powers, unless, indeed, both their nature, and the circumstances under which they operate, are the same. The power of attraction or gravitation, restricts the planets to their orbits, and holds together the elements of the earth which we inhabit. But it has been asserted, that such is the expansive force of the air, that if a single grain of gun-powder could be completely confined in the center of our earth, and there suddenly exploded, it would burst this globe asunder. I will not stop to enquire which is the greater of these powers; but merely remark, that when we enter upon the field of political science, if, indeed, it deserves that appellation, the expressions greater and less, become, often, incapable of any definite application. If the magnitude of a political power, be derived from its apparent effects, we shall find it impossible to reconcile some of the greatest revolutions in the world, to causes seemingly trivial.

But the constitutional doctrine of my colleague, is yet more fallacious. The foundation of all implied powers in physical, as well as political science, is to be sought, not in their relative magnitude, but in their relative dependence on the powers from which they are deduced. And, since it is most obvious, that the greater of two powers may have a direct and natural tendency to execute the less, the constitutionality of the former may be inferred, according to my colleague's own admission, from the express grant of the latter. In the connection of causes and effects, the smallest link is an essential part of the whole chain.—The construction, and establishment of a post road, if regarded as distinct acts, are alike necessary, though, indeed, humble means of accomplishing one common end, necessary to the safety of the government, and to the convenience and comfort of the people. Which of them is the greater power, or contributes more largely to their joint result, I acknowledge my utter incompetence to decide—whether in the transmission of social, literary, commercial, and political information, the government, or the people can better dispense with the road, or with mail.

Having, I trust, said Mr. Mercer, removed some of the obstructions which remained in my path, I come now to the main ground, on which our opponents rest their opposition to the authority of Congress, for which we contend. My colleague, who has just addressed you, considers himself engaged in "the last battle which will ever be fought upon this floor for the preservation of state rights." In the excess of his zeal, he has charged the friends of the resolutions with usurpation and tyranny. And on what does he found this heavy accusation? On the suggestion, that no road can be constructed under the authority of Congress, without a title to the soil over which it passes; from whence he infers, that the power, which we claim for the federal government, may involve an application to the public use, of some part of the land of a private citizen, lying within the territorial limits of a state, without the consent of either.

For myself, Mr. Chairman, I utterly deny this charge, but I most readily admit the specification on which it is grounded.

If the government of the U. States derive, from the constitution, an authority, either express or implied, to construct a post road, that authority is complete; it is independent, in the latter case, of all other human control, as the expressly delegated power from which it is inferred. The government, therefore, may lawfully appropriate the soil, or any other property of its citizens, to such public or national use, after making to them, in the language of the constitution, just compensation. If this, sir, be "tyranny," it is a tyranny practised by every state of this Union, and by every government that ever existed; since no government could long subsist, without the exercise of such an authority.

Perceiving, as was admitted early in this debate by one of my colleagues, that the power to construct a road carries along

with it every necessary adjunct, and consequently, that of acquiring a qualified right to the soil on which the road is made, our opponents have united to undermine this last authority, by denying, to the general government, the legal capacity to acquire lands within the limits of a state, even by ordinary purchase; unless indeed, for certain purposes specified in the constitution; and for these, not as has been just contended, by another of my colleagues, without exclusive jurisdiction. The last of our opponents has augmented the authority in question, beyond the extent which we claim; in order, I presume, to render that claim more difficult to sustain; while all of them have construed the 18th clause of the section of the constitution, which confers, while it enumerates, a part of the general powers of Congress, so as to restrain, rather than enlarge, the other legislative authority of the government. This is, however, not a restraining, but an enabling clause. The place which it occupies in the constitution, and its fair construction, concur in giving to it that character.

The authority to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatever, over any place of this territorial limit of a state, is one which Congress could seldom need, and which the natural pride and jealousy of a sovereign state would reluctantly cede. The articles of confederation expressly provided, "that no state should be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States." This proviso, coupled with the paragraph of the 8th article, to which it belongs, and with that which immediately succeeds it, proves, that by territory was here meant both soil and jurisdiction. So it was ever construed; and, being so construed, Maryland long refused to ratify those articles, because they contained it; while Rhode Island and New Jersey successively, tho' ineffectually, sought to amend them, by striking it out. They contended, with some plausibility, that the ungranted lands within the states, were the property of the British crown, and, if wrested from its possession, at the expense of the common blood and treasure of the Union, ought to be regarded as common property. Without attempting to settle the merit of this argument, which, doubtless, possessed most force in the estimation of those states who possessed least property of a description to be affected by it, I will, now, return to the particular clause of the federal constitution, which seems, if not to have been borrowed from, to bear some analogy, at least, to the proviso, which I have endeavored to expound. This clause authorizes Congress to acquire exclusive legislation over the soil of a state for two purposes only—for the security of the immediate seat of the federal government from the undue control of any particular state; and for the military defence of the United States. It restricts the former to a district, not exceeding ten miles square; and the latter, to such places as may be "purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be situated, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." With exclusive legislation, or jurisdiction, if my colleagues prefer the term, and the former power would result in the latter, the right of soil in the contemplated district is not required to pass to the government; and, in fact, has not so passed, but remains with the private owners, except where purchased with their voluntary consent.

In the other acquisitions of land, exclusive jurisdiction is allowed to accompany the right of soil; and where the government desires this sort of authority, as it can be obtained only by the consent of the state, such consent becomes necessary, and is expressed or given, by permitting the purchase to be made. But, as the whole of any power comprehends all its parts, so that of a state to divest itself of all jurisdiction, or to enlarge the powers of Congress over such places within its territory as have been described, may be exerted to a greater or less extent; and has, accordingly, been exercised, in some cases, in such a manner as to confer on the federal government exclusive jurisdiction; and, in others, so as yet to reserve a limited jurisdiction to the state. Where no enlargement of its jurisdiction has been sought by the government, numerous purchasers of the right of soil within a state have been made, always without its consent; and, not only for some or all of the purposes enumerated in this clause of the constitution; but, for uses, almost as various, as their number has been great. Their extent, reaching from the mines, embracing ore and wood, and scites for furnaces and the manufacture of arms; ground for cantonment; field exercise, and even the subsistence of the regular army; lots for navy-yards, and whole islands, containing from three to sixteen hundred acres, for objects connected with this important branch of the national force; situations for light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and lots in this city, not only exceeding in extent, what necessity required for the accommodation of the departments and offices of government, but purchased, held, and disposed of, for mere speculation. Where the right of soil, in any of this property, was in the state, it has ceded that, with the jurisdiction, in whole, or in part, and sometimes that alone.

This clause of the constitution has not, heretofore, at least, been construed by the legislature, or by the judiciary of the union, as embracing ore and wood; and, if not so construed, it is not designed; it is not the mere terra tenent to purchase, hold, or sell, as any petty corporation, or any of its own private citizens may, the mere soil of any state, whenever it becomes expedient to do so, in the execution of any of its delegated powers.

But, if a doubt yet remain upon a subject which reason and authority, under the constitution, seem so completely to settle, allow me to recur to the similar practice of the federal government, both before and after the adoption of the articles of confederation. They did not contain a clause expressly authorizing the exercise of implied authority; they left this to be supplied by common sense and common reason. They did contain, like the amendments of the federal constitution, an express reservation to each state, of its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and of every power, jurisdiction

and right, not expressly delegated to the United States; and they further contained, as we have seen a provision, "that no state should be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States."

The articles of confederation were not definitively ratified, until the first day of March 1781; and Congress, therefore, derived no authority from them; until that period. They could not be amended, but by the consent of a majority of that body, which voted by states—not without the concurrence, also, of the legislature of every state in the Union.

If, however, before, as well as after the ratification of these articles, and without any amendment of them, the power of acquiring and holding lands was deemed essential to any federal government whatever—if the confederation continued to possess lands until the new constitution superseded it, without an express dereliction or surrender of this power, and without any attempt on the part of those who conferred it, to do more, by amendment, than enlarge it, this formidable obstacle must cease, even in the opinion of our adversaries, to arrest our progress.

The first acquisition of any part of the soil of a state, by the federal government, was made the day after the declaration of American Independence, and embraced one hundred and sixty acres of land in New Jersey. The largest which was ever made, was sought to be obtained, before the ratification of the articles of confederation, I mean the whole western territory of the atlantic states. This effort was begun in the form of an amendment of those articles, but failing, as I have already stated, afterwards assumed the more humble shape of a recommendation to the several states, holding any part of that territory, to cede it to the United States for the common benefit. Virginia, the first to accede to the recommendation, had not only conquered by her own army, but possessed and governed her territory, west of the river Ohio, under the denomination of the county of Illinois. The inhabitants professed themselves to be citizens of Virginia, and an act of congress of 1784, accepting the cession of the territory on which they lived, so recognized them—as did the subsequent ordinance of 1787, passed by the same body, for the government of a part of the ceded territory. By a compact, or purchase which was instituted before, and completed after the ratification of the articles of confederation, the federal government thus acquired, it must be perceived, not merely the soil, but the exclusive jurisdiction also, over an immense empire, from the bosom of which have subsequently sprung, and are daily springing, some of the most flourishing states of this union.—In all of them let it be remarked, the jurisdiction has been in part receded to their respective local governments, while the right of soil in the unlocated lands is retained, and daily offered for sale by the federal government.

Let the extent and grandeur of this acquisition should be deemed to impair the force of the authority which I proposed to draw from it, let me call the attention of the committee to two other acts of the confederation. As far back as 1783, congress began these efforts, which they prosecuted in the succeeding year, to obtain two seats for the federal government, and as one of them, the very soil on which we are now deliberating, about their right to make any such acquisition.

The commissioners appointed to execute their last resolution, were empowered to procure a tract of country on the banks of the Delaware, not less than two, nor exceeding three miles square, and to purchase "all, or such part of the soil," as they might deem necessary. By the resolutions of the preceding year, it was provided, that "the right of soil" in the proposed district, "and an exclusive, or such other jurisdiction as Congress might direct, should be vested in the United States."

To this I will add but one other authority. In December, 1781, congress unanimously passed an ordinance to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of North America—conferring on them the power to purchase and hold lands, not exceeding in value ten million of dollars. They assigned in the preamble of the act, as the reason for its adoption, its tendency to uphold the finances of the United States, and referred for its origin, by name, to the report of Robert Morris, a patriot of the revolution, one of those illustrious men, who, with so many of his associates, while they made us rich, have, themselves, long since descended to the grave, in poverty and affliction.

At the name of a man, Mr. Chairman, to whom, next to our beloved Washington, America is indebted for the establishment of her independence, may I be allowed to pause one moment, in order to remind my honorable friend from Ohio (Gen. Harrison), of an intention which he early announced, after our arrival here, to prevail on this house, to recognize, in the person of his surviving widow, who lives in poverty, I have heard, the debt of gratitude which this nation owes to her deceased husband?

If the confederation could confer on a money corporation the power to hold lands, it must be regarded as having possessed that power in its own right. And if Mr. Chairman, the feeble confederation possessed lands at the adoption of the present constitution without acquiring a right to do so, from any express authority, whence this modern, this new discovery, which denies to the government which superseded it, this humble, but necessary auxiliary to the execution of so many of its most important functions? What then becomes of that baneful charge of usurpation, which reflects not upon us, alone, but upon the sages and heroes of the revolution, and, among them, on the patriotic ancestors of the honorable member from whom it proceeded?

I shall, I trust, be pardoned, for saying that our adversaries seem to have totally mistaken the relations, the duties, and the character of the federal government.

Although congress could not, without the clause of the constitution, on which I have just commented, have acquired exclusive legislation over any territory, however inconsiderable, within the limits of a state, and cannot, without it, even by the consent of any one or more states, or in virtue of any other title, short of an amendment to the constitution, acquire authority to exercise

such legislation over any other portions of territory within their jurisdiction, nor for any other purposes, than those specified in the constitution, yet, the federal is not, therefore, as has been intimated by one of my colleagues, and seems to have been inferred by all, a foreign government. It possesses over many subjects, a paramount power of legislation to that of the several states—a co-ordinate power with them; over others—and a concurrent jurisdiction over all the territory of every state, to the full extent required for the exercise of its whole legislative, judicial, and executive power.

It provides for the administration of justice, by the establishment of courts, the regulation of their proceedings, and the execution of their judgments and decrees; for the regulation of commerce, by the erection of custom houses, light houses, beacons and buoys, and ordaining rules for the entry and clearance of vessels; for the preservation of tranquillity and order, by punishing the violators of its laws, by suppressing insurrections, and repelling invasions; for the successful conduct of a war which it has declared, by its militia, its army, and its navy; and by all the laws which their government and use require; for the creation of revenue, by subjecting the person and property of every citizen of the United States to taxation, by imprisoning the one, and selling or forfeiting the other; and for the power of collecting for its own use, and distributing and diffusing for the convenience and comfort of the same citizen, political, commercial, literary, scientific, and social intelligence—for the power in debate, it may provide, not only, by designating existing roads, for the transportation of the mail, but, where there are none, or their direction or condition unites them for the use of the government or the people, as we contend, by constructing new, or repairing the existing highways. In fine, it is invested with every right of jurisdiction, and of acquiring and using property of every description, which is necessary or expedient, proper, or fit; to carry into effect its delegated and sovereign authority.

It is in virtue of this concurrent jurisdiction that the United States may exercise the power, so often employed by the commonwealth of Virginia, of impressing, where necessary, the personal property of a citizen, to facilitate the march of its armies, or of occupying or condemning his land for a military position, a camp, or a fort; and holding it, so long, as that necessity lasts, and with such jurisdiction over it, as that necessity requires; for the limitation of which, we must look to the rules and usages of war.

It is in virtue of this authority, that Congress may provide for condemning the soil of one or more of its citizens, where alike required, for the construction of a post-road, making to them always just compensation.

The exercise of such a power becomes tyrannical, only, as every other power does, when abused. It presupposes an abortive effort to have been made, to obtain the property required, with the consent of the owner, for a fair consideration. In no event, however, should the public welfare or safety fall a sacrifice to the obstinacy of a single individual, blind to his own interests; or, possibly, in secret league with the enemies of his country.

This alarming authority, portending, as my colleague has told us, such fatal consequences!—What is it?

The power, annually, almost daily exercised by our state legislature in the union; delegated to its inferior courts and officers; transferred to every canal or turnpike company!

A power, so alarming, that whenever such a road or canal is to be constructed, every owner of the soil strives to bring his estate within the reach of his influence! A tyranny of which its subjects complain, only when it is unfeeling.

One of my colleagues, (Mr. Barbour), has quoted to the committee, the titles and all the acts of Congress, from 1792, establishing post roads within the United States. If he has, as I have no doubt, examined the laws, themselves, he must have found, in the first, thirteen classes of offences enumerated; to no less than three of which, the awful punishment of death is annexed. Succeeding acts have mitigated the severity of this, but without excluding capital punishment. We have heard no complaint from him, or from the honorable member who last addressed the committee, of those penalties. The former impressively told us, I use his words, "that the legislature of Virginia is not assembled with power a barrier against the soil of the people to a foreign government." No! my colleague will not yield to the federal government, for national use, one foot of the soil of their constituents, although just compensation be made for it; but they yield their persons, without a murmur, to the justice and mercy of the same government, in satisfaction of its authority to establish post offices and post roads.

Which, allow me to ask, is the greater power? That qualified authority which we claim over the real estate of the citizen, in order to provide for the exigencies of the union, and which we infer, from the power of establishing post roads, or that, which, in order to protect the same power, from violation, my colleague, (Mr. Barbour) himself, exercises, as a member of this body, over his property, his liberty, and his life; to subject the first to forfeiture; the second to imprisonment; and the third to an ignominious death?

Do the doctrines of our opponents shed a ray of light upon our path? Have they illustrated the authority of the government, or the duties of the citizen? Do they impart stability and vigor to the one, or yield security and comfort to the other?

In one opinion we appear nearly all to agree. All the Presidents of the United States, who have denied to us this authority, and nearly all the gentlemen who have taken part against us, in this debate, have thought, that if the power to construct post roads did not already belong to Congress, it ought to be acquired by an amendment of the constitution. The member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) who first addressed the committee, acknowledged the appropriation for the Cumberland road to have been sanctioned by the constitution, because it facilitated the sale of the western lands; as he did the establishment of the bank of the U. States, because it injured no

man, and advanced the public welfare. He surely ought not to have questioned the legitimacy of the power which we now invite him to exercise.

The member from New-Hampshire (Mr. Cilley) who immediately succeeded him, distinctly admitted, in the first part of his argument, the expediency of obtaining this power; and, before he sat down, expressed a doubt whether congress did not already possess it.

The member, who closed the second day's debate, (Mr. Barbour) remarked, it is true, "that he was not clear that he would give the power contended for, were he in a convention authorized to confer it." But if the candor of my colleague conceded so much, amidst the ardor of a debate, in which he bore so distinguished a part, what might not be expected from his patriotism, were his constitutional objections removed, and his conscience no longer an impediment to the prosperity of his country?

My colleague, who preceded him, has, perhaps, stood alone, for accident deprived me, much to my regret, of a part, or the whole of the arguments of other honorable gentlemen, who have risen on the same side of this question; if I mistake not, he stands alone, in maintaining the extraordinary position, that roads, and even canals, are of local concern. I regretted to hear him say that a good road, from Washington to Richmond, would not be one of general interest. But I do not understand that he questions the power of the federal government to acquire the mere soil of a state, by fair purchase; nor that of Congress, to exercise the power, which I shall presently examine, of appropriating part of the public revenue, to the purchase of the stock of a canal, or turnpike company. From him, therefore, we differ only as to the mode of attaining our end. But both the gentlemen, to whom I have last referred, have, by clear implication, furnished to the friends of the resolution, a doctrine, and a very sound one too, sufficiently broad to protect our whole ground.

The one advanced the position, in which I heartily concur with him, "that the several states ought to retain every power which they can exercise, as effectually, by themselves as by the federal government;" and the other furnished an equally just and clear limitation of the proper objects of federal authority, when he told us, "that in regard to all those things, which require the combined strength of the union, the framers of the constitution sought to provide by a federal government."

Taken either separately, or together, their doctrines amount to this, that all those powers which can be most effectually and beneficially exercised by one common authority pertaining all the United States, do, or should, belong to the federal government. And if this doctrine be applied to the character of the power in debate, can any mind, so intelligent as that of either of my colleagues, hesitate in determining to what government it should belong?

(To be continued.)

Exchange Coffee-House. MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, September 15.

Schr George Washington, Jackson, 48 hours from Norfolk; raisins, limes, &c. to the master.—Six passengers. This morning, below Indian Head, saw an hermaphrodite brig, bound up. On Sunday, Blackstone's Island, saw a topsail schr at anchor, supposed to be bound up.
Schr Planet, Dyer, cl. at Portland for this port, 4th inst.

Steam Boat Report.
The Washington arrived at 2 P. M.—Nothing bound up.

State of the Weather.—At 2 p. m. 83 deg.

Robbery.

ON Sunday night last, some person or persons broke open my smok-house and carpenter's shop, and carried off several pieces of bacon and fowls, and parts of barrels of shad—with a number of carpenter's tools. I will pay ten dollars for information so that I can recover the articles stolen, and twenty dollars for the thief.
ROBERT LEWIS.

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Dancing School.

MR. GENES respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that his Dancing School will open the second week in October next, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3 P. M. and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. for young ladies: the boys will be taught at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

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Cheese, Duck, &c.

JOHN H. LADD & Co. have just received for sale,
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20 hds N. E. Rum [boxes
September 16 2w

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Recipe for making Varnish.
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Recipe for making Varnish.
of a very superior quality, which answers for cleaning Boots and Shoes with a sponge. Country gentlemen and others will find it to their advantage to purchase it for this use: it will be sold by the bottle or less quantity.
GEORGE JOHNSON.
September 16

Another capital from Cohen's.
NUMBER 14,348.
THE first drawn on Friday last, in the **Masonic Hall Lottery**, and entitled to **\$20,000.**
WAS SOLD AT COHEN'S OFFICE.
110 Market-street, Baltimore.
Where **MORE CAPITAL PRIZES** have been obtained than at any other office in America.
On **WEDNESDAY**, the 30th inst. The first drawn No will be entitled to **25,000 DOLLARS!!!**
The 50,000 & 6000 also still in the wheel.—Only eight drawings remain to complete the drawing.
Whole tickets \$25 00 | Fifths D5
Halves 12 50 | Eighths 3 12
Quarters 6 25 | Tenths 2 50
To be had (warranted undrawn) at
COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
110 Market street, Baltimore.
Orders promptly attended to.
September 16

Hardware Sale.
THE sale of Hardware, which was advertised for Friday the 11th, is postponed to Monday 21st inst., at 10 A. M. and will be sold at the store lately occupied by Mr. D. Shoemaker, Jun., on Pennsylvania Avenue, and not at our auction rooms, as before inserted. The public are requested to observe, the whole of this stock will be sold without any limits or reserve. All sums under \$100 cash; 100 to 400 three months credit, above 400 six months, notes with an approved endorser.
M. TUCKER & SON, auct'rs
Any person wishing to purchase the whole of said stock at private sale, will apply to Mr. Boone, Georgetown.
Washington, September 16 5t

To Rent.
The brick warehouse at the corner of King & Union streets, lately occupied by Tucker & Wheelwright. For particulars inquire of **EBEN' WHEELWRIGHT,**
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 16 4t

Notice.
ALL persons are prohibited shooting, hunting, or trespassing in any manner on the grounds of the subscribers, as the law will be enforced without respect to persons.
JOHN RAMSAY,
PETER SHERRON,
WM. HERBERT, Jr.
September 16 3t

District of Columbia.
County of Alexandria, ss.
ON the petition of **JESON DOWD**, an insolvent debtor, confined in the jail of Alexandria county, for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said **JESON DOWD**, that on the first Monday in October next, at the court house of said county, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said insolvent, and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be then and there shown.—Ordered, that this notice be advertised in both papers published in Alexandria, three times a week for two weeks before the said first Monday in October next.
By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, chief Judge of the U. States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.
E. I. LEE, C. C.
September 15 wfm2w

100 Dollars Reward.
ASCONDED from my farm, the Glebe, in Alexandria county, a Mulatto man named **BILLY**; sometimes calling himself **BILLY GAINES**; the same who has driven my carriage for some years in Washington. He is near 28 years old; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; broad square shoulders, and every way strongly made; face round, full and red; light grey eyes, and woolly hair; left-handed; his principal clothing, corduroy round jacket and pantaloons; grey coat, with coach lace on cape and cuffs; coat and pantaloons of superfine dark blue cloth, &c. The above reward will be paid upon delivering him to me at my farm or in Washington; or in case of my absence, lodging him safely in the Washington jail.
W. JONES.
N. B. All owners and drivers of stages, ferry keepers, masters of vessels, &c. are warned against giving him passage, or in any manner harboring him. He is connected with people of color who can write, and possibly may attempt to deceive by means of a forged pass.
September 16 4t

Stop the Swindler.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
I WILL give the above reward for apprehending and lodging in any jail in the District of Columbia, a person by the name of **JOHN POST**, a Bricklayer and Stonemason, who has been at work for about two months past at Fort Washington, and was discharged on the 7th of September inst.—He says he was born in the state of New-York; is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and has sandy hair: he had with him an apprentice boy, nearly grown. A few days previous to his leaving Fort Washington he took the liberty of borrowing, in the name of Mr. John Cohen, from a lady at that place 15 dollars, which was not known till after he left it; and immediately after he was discharged and paid off, he forged two checks in the name of the Subscriber, on the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, one of which he procured the money for at the Bank, and the other he passed to a person in Alexandria, which was detected and refused.—Previous to his coming to Fort Washington, he worked in the City of Washington, where he said he intended to work again; but it is probable he has not stopped so near the theatre of his villany. Persons are cautioned against being imposed on by him. **BOLITHA LAWS.**
The editors of the National Intelligencer, and Baltimore Federal Gazette, will publish the above ten times, and send their accounts to this office for payment.
September 16 4t

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of **John Janney & Co.** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims, as well as those indebted to the concern, are requested to apply to **Thomas V. Huck** for settlement.
JOHN JANNEY,
THOMAS V. HUCK.
9th month 15th
The subscriber will continue in business at the stores formerly occupied by John Janney & Co. where he invites a continuance of the favors of the friends of the late firm.
2w
THOMAS V. HUCK.

Wheat.
I wish to purchase several thousand bushels of wheat, for which a liberal price will be given.
9th mo. 16 4t
THOMAS V. HUCK.

Fresh Butter.
THE subscriber having made arrangements to keep a constant supply of Fresh Butter, informs his friends and the public that they can be furnished at any time, on the most moderate terms, from his Butter Cellar in King-street, opposite Mr. John Grubb's Tobacco Manufactory. He has also for retailing, at the lowest prices,
Sugars, Teas and Coffee,
together with a variety of Liquors, and the most of other articles in the Grocery line.
JOHN C. MINNIX.
September 16 2w*

A Lad.
OF good character and stability will meet with a situation at the subscriber's shoe and hat store.
September 16 3t
S. D. HARPER.

For Sale, Freight or Charter.
The staunch new schr **WANDERER**, burthen about 300 bls—now lying at Ramsay's wharf. For particulars, apply to the master on board.
September 15 3t*

For Boston and Lubec.
The schuy **THOMAS**, capt. Thomas, will sail in a few days, and take 600 bls freight on moderate terms. Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.
Who have for sale, rec'd per schr Liberty, 50 bls mackerel, in whole and halves 100 bundles sheathing paper
For New-York or Boston.
The schuy **LUCY ANN**, captain Pittsury, an excellent vessel, carries about 600 bls, and will take freight for either of the above ports. Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.
Who have for sale said cargo of 63 tons plaster paris 300 grain stones
September 15 4t

For the West-Indies,
or elsewhere.
The brig **FRIENDSHIP**, Thomas A. Manning, master, burthen about 900 barrels; she is a good vessel, sails well, and is now ready to take freight on very moderate terms. Apply to
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
Who have for sale on board said vessel, a few barrels Navy beef. Boxes excellent Codfish; brown soap, mahogany furniture, consisting of large and portable writing desks, and work tables—also a set of chains and a few M. white pine boards.
September 6 2w

For Boston.
The schuy **ELIZA ANN**, captain Thorndike, is now loading, and will sail in 2 days: 300 bls will be taken on freight, if offered immediately. Apply to
Aug 22 **LAWRASON & FOWLE.**

For Amsterdam.
The brig **RESOLUTION**, William Malcom, master; is an excellent vessel and will commence loading in two days. For freight of a few hogshheads, apply to **A. C. Cazenove**, or
August 27 **LAWRASON & FOWLE.**

Liverpool Salt and Coals.
THE cargo of brig **Nancy & Mary J.** Barnecot master, from Liverpool, 4500 bushels coarse salt 300 do coal
The cargo of the ship **Maria**, Wm. Morrell master, of
3000 bushels coarse Liverpool salt 500 sacks
4500 bushels Cannel and Orrell coal
For Sale or Freight.
The brig **NANCY & MARY**, captain Barnecot, burthen about 2700 barrels, a good vessel, and can be ready for a cargo in a few days.
Also for Freight.
The ship **MARIA**, Wm. Morrell master, burthen 3600 barrels or 600 hogshheads tobacco, in complete order for any voyage.
Also for Freight.
The brig **VISITOR**, captain Thomas, burthen about 2500 bls. nearly a new vessel, and can be immediately ready for a cargo. Apply to
Sept 1 **LAWRASON & FOWLE.**

Freight for Mobile or New Orleans.
Freight may be had to Mobile or New Orleans, on application to the Superintendent of Indian Trade, (if made soon) amounting to 150 or 180 barrels.
Georgetown, Sept 9 wtf

For Freight.
The schuy **ADELINA**, carries 950 bls; is a substantial and swift sailing vessel, and now ready for a voyage to the south of Europe, South America, or West Indies. For terms apply to
JOHN RUMNEY.
Who has for sale, a few pieces of first quality Russia duck
Sept 11 4t

Carpenters Wanted.
THE subscriber wants to employ a good House Carpenter. To such he will give good wages, if immediate application is made.
WILLIAM STEWART.

Landing.
FROM on board the Norfolk packet and for sale, 12 hds Antigua Rum
August 20
NEWTON KEENE.

Wheat.
A FEW thousand bushels of good wheat are wanted immediately by
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 1 2w

Corn.
A LIBERAL price will be paid for 7,000 bushels yellow corn on application to
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 2

New Cheese.
TWO thousand lbs. good Connecticut cheese in small casks. For sale by
MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.
September 1

Wheat.
WE wish to purchase from 2 to 3000 bushels good WHEAT, for which a liberal price will be given.
Sept 11 **LINDSAY & HILL.**

Salt, Rum, &c.
450 SACKS Liverpool ground alum salt 1500 bushels do do do do
100 sacks do fine do do do
300 puncheons 3d pt. fine flavored West India Rum
80 hds 1st and 2d quality muscovado 300 bags prime green coffee
500 reams wrapping paper
600 lbs Spanish Rotant and Bengal indigo 50 pipes pure Holland gin
20 quarter casks sweet Malaga wine 40 casks London refined salt petre
4 bbls North Carolina honey
600 lbs do beeswax
Gunpowder, imperial, young hyson and hyson teas; old Jamaica spirits and cognac brandy; old port and Madeira wine
Ground and race ginger; pepper; alum Pimento; nutmegs; cloves; copperas
Best flour for family use—with a general assortment of GROCERIES—all of which are offered for sale on moderate terms, by
BRYAN HAMPSON & Co.
September 3 3m

C. & I. P. Thompson.
HAVE received per ships Ocean, from London, and America, from Liverpool, the following articles:
Extra Imperial Saxony cloths and cassimeres; fine and superfine do do
Double milled drabs
Blankets; danglels; bombazetts; furniture moreens
Tartan plaids; superfine and fine Kidderminster carpetings, new patterns
Mourning and fancy London prints
Rich oriental furniture chintz
6-4 super Carlisle gingham
Fancy and India book muslins
9-8 stout steam loom shirtings
Apron checks; Manchester cords and velveteens—which with their former stock comprise a complete assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS.**
September 3 4t wtf wtf wtf

Notice.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late concern of **N. & B. Blacklock**, are hereby requested to bring them to the subscriber for adjustment without delay, as the affairs of that firm must be settled within a limited time; and those indebted will please discharge their accounts as soon as possible.
ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK,
Who continues the
Grocery Business.
at the same stand, in King-street, and invites the friends of the late firm to call on him for supplies as usual.
September 7 4t

English Cheese & Mustard.
JUST received a few cases of Cheshire; double and single Gloucester, dolphin and pine apple Cheese, secured in lead, particularly selected, and warranted of a quality equal to any ever imported.
ALSO,
4 cases 1st quality Durham Mustard, in leaden caskets—For sale by
JOHN H. CREASE,
WHO HAS ON HAND
A general assortment of GROCERIES.
September 5 4t wtf wtf wtf

John W. Massie & Co.
HAVE just received per ships New-Jersey, Boston, & America, from Liverpool, the principal part of their fall goods. Among the variety of goods received there are:
Blacksmith's anvils; shovels & spades
Vices and screw-plates
Hammers, and frying-pans
Iron traces and halter chains
Plated bridle-bits and stirrups of the latest and most fashionable patterns
Woolen and hemp webs; straining do Mill, cross cut, whip, hand, and dovetail saws
Best blistered (L), Millington, Crowley, and cast steel
English hoop iron; best saddle trees
Shoe thread in balls
All sizes of wagon boxes
A few best fowling pieces, double and single barrel
A general assortment Swedish bar iron
Together with a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line, all of which will be sold low.
September 6 4t wtf

For Sale.
UNDER an act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed on the 21st day of February, 1816, all that part of a tract of land lying in the county of Fairfax, and commonly called Retirement, to which the widow and heirs of the late Walter D. Brooke are entitled; as well their interest in that part which has been allotted to Ann Brooke for her dower, as that part of which the said widow and heirs are now in possession. The sale will be made at public auction on the premises near where the street road crosses Dogue's Run, on Thursday the 17th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day. The terms are one half cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months.
WILLIAM H. FOOTE,
BENJAMIN M. BROOKE, Comrs.
September 7 4t

SALES AT AUCTION.
By **JOHN JACKSON & Co.**
THIS DAY, at 10 A M
At the auction room, without reserve, the following goods just received from New-York:
2 bales super pelisse cloths, beautifully assorted
1 bale super broadcloths
2 second do
1 cassimeres and 1 bale sheetings
1 case Carlisle gingham
1 velvet and cords
1 domestics
1 Irish linters
1 plus
super checks and gingham
John Kettell & Co.
HAVE just received and in store,
80 kegs ground ginger
A few barrels tanners' and white oil
200 iron wire-kettles
1 case domestics, consisting of chain-brays, checks, gingham and stripes
30 hds and 50 bls N England Rum
8 pipes cogiac brandy, oil proof
8 hds American gin
5 casks Tenerife wine
1500 art cream hots
Ruscia hemp; 8 by 10 window glass
100 tons plaster of paris; grindstones
A constant supply of ladies' straw bonnets and hats, by the case
A quantity of bird's eye and curled maple boards, &c &c &c
September 15 3t

Piano Fortes.
TWO elegant fine toned Piano Fortes, with the additional keys, for sale by
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
September 9 wtf

Feathers.
A FEW hundred weight of fresh LIVE FEATHERS, just received and for sale by
WM. GILHAM.
ON HAND,
Fresh olives and capers
L P Madeira, Sicily do, Burgundy do, Old Port in bottles and in draft, Claret in bottles, Muscat do, **WINE**
Cognac brandy; Holland gin
Jamaica; Grenada and Antigua rum
Spanish chocolate of a very superior quality—Togeter with a general assortment of GROCERIES.
July 22 4t wtf

Prunello and Silk Shoes.
JUST received (direct from France) 25 doz. black, green, buff, cinnamon, white, brown and dove colored silk and prunello shoes, of superior quality; a few dozen glazed shoes.
At 46,
On hand, an extensive assortment of ladies' and misses' kid, morocco and leather shoes; gentlemen's fine boots, shoes and pumps; common and coarse shoes and pumps, boys' and children's do; new and second quality Baltimore hats; low priced men's and boys' do; water proof plaid do. For sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber at his store, King street.
WM. TRUE.
August 3 4t wtf

Ground Plaster.
THE subscriber has ready ground at his mill, upper end of King-street, 5000 bushels of ground plaster and will continue to keep on hand a constant supply—which he will sell low either by the bushel or ton.
THOMAS SWANN, Jun.
July 30 4t wtf

Washington Inn.
H. CLAGETT
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has lately taken the above stand (which is now calculated to afford comfortable accommodations), and will spare no exertions to please those who may favor him with their custom. An excellent Stable is attached to the Inn, and careful attendants will be constantly in readiness to obey the calls of travellers.
August 7 m

Notice.
PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable Court of Charles County as a Court of Equity, I shall expose to public sale at Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, on Wednesday the 7th day of October next, all the real estate of which General John Mitchell, died seized, lying in Durham parish in said county, consisting of two tracts of land adjoining each other, called Holly-spring Resurveyed and Meek's Park, containing about 730 acres. This estate is situated contiguous to that of Colonel John Taylor's, near Maryland Point, and within two miles of the river Potomac; is considered one of the most healthy in that neighborhood; lies level, and the soil (a part of which is already strong), is thought to be susceptible of speedy improvement by the use of clover and plaster of paris. On this estate is a very considerable body of wood and timber, which if converted into money would probably pay the purchase money. The improvements are a two story dwelling with two rooms and a cellar under the whole, kitchen, Negro quarters, barn, and corn house, and orchard of some of the choicest fruits.—A more particular description of it is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. It will be sold either entire or in parcels for the accommodation of purchasers.—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to enter into bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in one, two and three years, with interest, payable annually from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a deed or deeds in due form will be made, conveying all the estate, right, title, interest and claim; to the premises that the said John Mitchell, deceased, held in the same, which title is indisputable.
JOHN HARNES, Taxman.
September 7 4t

For Sale or Rent.
THAT valuable property called CONWAY'S WHARF, with the Warehouses thereon fronting on Union street. The warehouses will be rented separately if required. For terms apply to
WM. HERBERT, Jr.
August 25

For Sale.
THE SULPHUR SPRINGS, ABOUT eight miles from Martinsburg, Berkeley County, formerly occupied by Minghioni, and now kept by Brown. This estate consists of about
420 Acres of Land,
already in good cultivation, and susceptible of high improvement. The springs are much resorted to, and the boarding-house establishment is extremely profitable. The buildings have undergone considerable repair.
As all those disposed to purchase will, I presume, visit the property, further particulars are deemed unnecessary.
H. S. G. TUCKER.
Winchester, July 18

Public Sale.
UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from James D. Patterson to me, I shall at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, upon the premises, proceed to sell at public auction for cash, or upon such credit as may then be agreed on, a lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situated on the west side of West-street, and north side of King-street, in the town of Alexandria, and described in the said deed as follows: beginning at a point where the north line of King-street intersects the west line of West-street, and extending westwardly with the line of King-street 19 feet; thence north and parallel with King-street 100 feet to a 10 foot alley; thence east and parallel to King-street 19 feet to West-street; thence south with West-street 100 feet to the beginning—subject to a ground rent of \$7 dollars, payable on the 15th day of October, in each and every year forever.
J. D. SIMMS, Trustee.
The sale of the above property is postponed till Thursday the 24th inst.
September 5

Houses to Rent.
The house on Fairfax-st., occupied by Mr. Conway—the house on Water-st., the late residence of Mr. Lee—and a house on Alfred-st., near Cameron-st., formerly Mr. Troop's, a good and genteel house for a small family, are now for rent.
A. HOLBROOK.
September 3

For Sale or Rent.
A large two-story brick dwelling house situated on the east side of Washington-st. between Queen & Princess-streets.
I will also lease for a term of years, several small farms lying on each side of the Little River Turnpike road, about seven miles from this place.
AUG. FITZHUGH.
September 7

Lexington for Sale.
THIS estate, containing two thousand three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being one half of the well known tract of land commonly called "Mason's Neck," situated on the Potomac, in the county of Fairfax, Virginia, is now offered for sale. About two-thirds of it is covered with an uncommon heavy growth of white and black oak, hickory, pine, poplar, &c. near the water's edge, whence it may be transported to the markets of the district of Columbia, (a distance of 20 miles only) where timber and fuel are always in demand, and without the expense and risk encountered in conveying these articles from situations further down the river: the remainder is in cultivation, and furnished with every necessary building for that purpose; together with orchards and a blacksmith's shop. The lot of improvements are a spacious and elegant dwelling-house, kitchen, hen, dairy, smoke-house, ice-house, a well of excellent water, and a falling garden, of the most tasteful and costly design, filled with the rarest and most beautiful shrubbery and flowers, exotics and indigenous, all situated on an eminence, commanding a view of the rest of the tract, which extends in an unintercepted plain from the foot of the eminence to the Potomac and Occoquan, by which it is so far bounded as to render the expense of enclosing it comparatively nothing. The prospect, moreover, of the surrounding country, diversified in every direction by sheets of water, is really beautiful beyond description. There are likewise attached to this estate four valuable
Shad & Herring Fisheries:
however, the subscriber intends to reserve one of them and a few acres of land. The woods abound with deer in such numbers, that with a little care a gentleman might command a constant supply of venison for his table; and besides the large streams above mentioned, the various creeks and inlets that every where intersect the land are covered in the proper season with wild fowl of every description known to our waters. When to all these advantages is added the great natural fertility of the land, which is not exceeded perhaps in the western country, its adaptation to improvement by the use of plaster, which has been proved by experiment, its vicinity to society, to market, to two manufacturing grist-mills, to which the distance of conveyance by land and water is not more than 5 or 6 miles, it may with truth be pronounced the most valuable estate of the same extent, in the whole range of country watered by the Potomac. It will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers.
The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, the remaining 2-3ds in two equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale, secured by a deed of trust on the land—which will be shown in my absence to any person disposed to purchase, by Mr. William Allison of Mr. Weston, residing on the premises.
August 31

Land for Sale.
I WILL sell from 150 to 300 acres of land, part of the farm on which I live.—On said land there is a log house with two rooms on a floor, a meat house, with several other small buildings, an excellent apple orchard, peaches, pears, quinces, damsons, &c.
DANIEL DULANY.
August 24

Exchange & Broker's Office.
Georgetown, District of Columbia.
ROMULUS RIGGS.
At his office, next door below Crawford's tavern, Bridge-st. Georgetown, will exchange all kinds of Bank Notes on the most reasonable terms.—All persons who may have notes on the banks of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, would do well to call on him, as he is largely in the purchase of that kind of money, and will take it on the most reasonable terms.—Persons travelling to the Western Country may at all times get the Bank Notes of the Western Banks at a fair discount, by calling at his Office. For the information of all persons throughout the U. States, R. Riggs makes it known, that all of the Banks of the District of Columbia pay their notes on demand, in specie; and it would be much to the advantage of the merchants, and trading to the South and west, to encourage the circulation of the Notes of the Banks of Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, as it will at all times answer for remittances to the large commercial and Atlantic towns—all persons emigrating or travelling to the westward should be very particular and take the Notes of the Banks of the District of Columbia, as they will find them the most current, there being no counterfeits on the District Banks. The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria has long since failed—all persons should be on their guard, as they will be imposed on.
August 19

ACADEMY.
THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will open an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical Academy at Mr. Radd's, Prince-street, a few doors west of the Farmers' Bank, where youth shall be instructed with care and expedition in the following sciences, in order to qualify them for the different departments in trade and business, viz. In the Mercantile, Naval, and Military line.—Reading; writing; arithmetic; English grammar; book-keeping; geometry, both plane and solid; mensuration of surfaces and solids; trigonometry, both plane and spherical; surveying; gauging; navigation; dialing; use of the globes, maps, and geography; algebra; conic-sections; mechanics; gunnery; fortification; fluxions; astronomy; &c. &c.
Applications to be made to Mr. Guy Atkinson, Mr. Wm. Dunlap, or at the academy, where the terms will be made known.
JAS. CADEN.
Prof. Math. & Nat. Philosophy.
*Arithmetic in so commodious a manner, (by lecture) that one figure does the office of ten in the common way; and of course, in one tenth the time the student can acquire a regular knowledge of this excellent art.
*Book-keeping (by single and double entry) in all its varieties, with general lectures on Domestic, Factorage, and Company Accounts; Accounts of Exchange; Negotiations of bills; covering of cargoes, &c. with calculations, shewing at one view the state of the trader, merchant, factor, and grocer's affairs. These being more closely connected with business than any of the above, occasioned the subscriber to point them out to the public. He also invites the learned to visit the academy at their convenience, and judge for themselves. On the first of October he will open an Evening School, for the accommodation of those whose employments prevent from attending during the day.
J. C.

50 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday night the 27th ult., a Negro man by the name of Jacob Thompson, aged 22 or 23, nearly 5 feet high, very black, and rather a down look when spoken to—he is very apt to put one hand up to his chin when answering questions. He is a very submissive orderly fellow—His clothing that can be recollected consisted of a blue second cloth coat with yellow buttons, nearly new; Russia sheeting shirts and trousers, and a variety of other clothing not recollected. I fully expect he must have from 150 to 200 dollars with him in money—and very little doubt but he had furnished himself with free papers. Whoever takes up the said fellow, secures him in jail, and retains all moneys and papers he may have on him, shall be entitled to the reward if taken out of the District; or twenty dollars if taken within the District of Columbia.
JAMES BLOXHAM.
July 20

Ship Timber, &c.
THE subscriber, residing on Mattawoman Creek, in Charles County, Maryland, will dispose of (standing) a large quantity of first rate White Oak Ship Timber, Wharf Logs, Timber suited for Staves, Plank, Scantling, or other purposes, in any quantity; likewise several thousand cords Oak Wood. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to apply as the terms will be moderate, and there is navigable water to the spot.
WM. MASON.
May 8

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water Streets,
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
articles of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.
All kind of goods which are on exhibition and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Charles County Court.
March Term, 1818.
BILL IN CHANCERY.
Robert Perry versus
James B. Dunnington, Robert Dunnington, Francis Taylor and Elizabeth B. his wife, James Bloxham and Catharine his wife, William Simmons and Esther his wife, heirs of William Dunnington.
THE Complainant alleged in his bill that the Respondents have in possession the real estate of their deceased father Wm. Dunnington, whose personal estate was not sufficient for the payment of his debts. Wm. Dunnington's estate is indebted to the complainant in a large sum of money. The object of the bill is to procure a decree for the sale of the land, for the payment of the debts remaining unpaid by the personal estate. Some of the heirs of Wm. Dunnington are non-residents.—It is thereupon, at motion of the Complainant, ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for the space of three months, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of this application, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.
Teste,
JOHN BARNES, Clk.
June 27

Charles County Court.
March Term, 1818.
ON application to Charles County Court by petition in writing of John Smith, of Charles County, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Smith has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application, in the state of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said John Smith is in actual confinement for debt, and the said John Smith having entered into bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Charles County Court, to answer such allegations as his creditors may make against him.—It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said John Smith be discharged from imprisonment; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers edited in the District of Columbia, once a week for two months successively before the third Monday of August next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, at Charlestown, in said county, on the said third Monday of August next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause why the said John Smith should not have the benefit of the several insolvent laws as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of June 1818.
Teste,
JOHN BARNES, Clk.

New Publications.
JUST Received and for sale by the subscribers,
Capt. Tuckey's Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire, usually called the Congo, in Southern Africa, in 1816, to which are added the Journal of Professor Smith, and some general observations on its Inhabitants, published by Permission of the Lords of the admiralty.
The possibility of approaching the North Pole asserted by the Hon. D. Barrington, with an appendix containing Papers on the same Subject, and on a Northwest Passage, by Col. Beaufort, F. R. S. Illustrated with a Map of the North Pole, according to the latest Discoveries.
Hobhouse's Historical Illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, containing Dissertations on the Ruins of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Literature.
Joyce's Dialogues in Chemistry for the amusement and Instruction of young people, 2 vols.
The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other Tales, by James Hogg, Author of Queen's Wake, &c.
Marriage, a novel.
The Bachelor and the Married Man do.
Foliage, a Poem, by Leigh Hunt.
The Fudge Family in Paris.
Zuma, or the Tree of Health, and other Tales, by Mad. de Genlis.
A Help to the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.
The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity, by Dr. Gisborne.
The Life of Mrs. Isabella Graham.
Mrs. Martha Ramsay.
Rev. Dr. Buchanan.
Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff.
Ellis's Account of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China.
Rambles in Italy, by an American.
Rob Roy Mc Gregor; or Auld Lang Syne, a Musical Drama.
Every new publication as soon as it can arrive, may be had of
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
September 9

Orphans' Court.
Alexandria County, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the administrators of John Violett, deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Teste,
A. MOORE, Register of Wills.
This is to give Notice,
That the subscribers, of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Violett, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, passed by the Orphans' Court, on or before the 10th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 10th day of September, 1818.
CATHARINE VIOLETT, ROBERT G. VIOLETT, Administrators of John Violett, dec.

Orphans' Court.
Alexandria County, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the administrator of Archibald I. Taylor, deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for two weeks in the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
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That the subscriber, of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Archibald I. Taylor deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, passed by the Orphans' Court, on or before the 10th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1818.
ELIZABETH TAYLOR, Adm'x. of Archibald I. Taylor, dec.

Orphans' Court.
Alexandria County, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the executor of Christian Piles, deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for two weeks in the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Teste,
A. MOORE, Register of Wills.
This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber, of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Christian Piles, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, passed by the Orphans' Court, on or before the 10th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1818.
LEWIS PILES, Executor of Christian Piles, dec.

PROPOSALS.
By Gideon Fairman, John Binns and Charles S. Parker, TO PUBLISH A Splendid Edition of Washington's Farewell Address, To the People of the United States.
THE world has seen enough of warriors and of Heroes—enough of Statesmen—of men who have guided Armies in the field, or dictated as Sages in the Cabinet, for the exclusive purpose of Ambition. History from its earliest page to the present day, has offered to our contemplation, only ONE WASHINGTON, but ONE MAN, whose dangers in war, and labors in peace, were undertaken and supported with a single eye, to the benefit of his country; whose wonderful and honorable success, was the plain result of wisdom in design, and valor in execution; whom danger never appalled, nor defeat depressed; who, persevering in the justice of his cause, won Victory till he won her; who coveted no reward but the well earned approbation of those whose interest he lived to promote: who renounced all public honors, when they ceased to be the necessary instruments of good to the people, whose gratitude conferred them: who superior to all Monarchs, was content to be called the

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Orphans' Court.
Alexandria County, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the administrators of John Violett, deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Teste,
A. MOORE, Register of Wills.
This is to give Notice,
That the subscribers, of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Violett, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, passed by the Orphans' Court, on or before the 10th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 10th day of September, 1818.
CATHARINE VIOLETT, ROBERT G. VIOLETT, Administrators of John Violett, dec.

Orphans' Court.
Alexandria County, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the administrator of Archibald I. Taylor, deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times in the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Teste,
A. MOORE, Register of Wills.
This is to give notice,
That the subscriber, of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Archibald I. Taylor deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, passed by the Orphans' Court, on or before the 10th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1818.
ELIZABETH TAYLOR, Adm'x. of Archibald I. Taylor, dec.

Orphans' Court.
Alexandria County, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the executor of Christian Piles, deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for two weeks in the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Teste,
A. MOORE, Register of Wills.
This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber, of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Christian Piles, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, passed by the Orphans' Court, on or before the 10th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1818.
LEWIS PILES, Executor of Christian Piles, dec.

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